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Supplemental Material

Association of Supply Type with Fecal Contamination of Source Water and Household Stored Drinking Water in Developing Countries: A Bivariate Meta-analysis

Katherine F. Shields, Robert E.S. Bain, Ryan Cronk, Jim A. Wright, and Jamie Bartram

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References

Table S1. Quality criteria used to assess studies of microbial water quality in developing countries.

Criterion	Question
Selection	Was sampling randomized over a given study area or population?
randomized	
Selection	Do the authors describe how the water sources were chosen, including how
described	either the types of water source or their users were selected?
Region specified	Does the study report the geographic region within the country where it was conducted?
Season reported	Were the seasons or periods during which sampling and/or inspections took place reported?
Representative	Was the study designed to provide representative picture water quality in a given area?
Quality control	Were quality control procedures specified?
Method	Are well-defined methods of analysis described or referenced?
described	
Point of	Was the point at which water was sampled well-defined? (For example
sampling	whether the water was collected from within a household storage container or directly from a water source)
Handling described ^a	Are sample handling procedures described, including sample collection, method and duration of transport (if required) and incubation temperature?
Basic handling	Does sample handling and processing meet the following criteria: transport
criteria ^b	on ice or between 2-8°C or field-testing, analysis within six hours of
	collection and specified incubation temperature (35 or 37 \pm 1°C for EC and 44.5 \pm 1°C for TTC)?
Accredited lab	Was the microbial analysis conducted in an accredited laboratory?
Trained	Do the authors state whether trained technicians conducted the water quality
technician	assessments?
External review	Was the study subject to peer review?

Studies were assigned a point for each item in Table S1 resulting in a study quality score of between 0 and 13, and then broken into terciles of "low"(<7), "medium" (7-9) and "high" (>9) quality.

Source: Bain et al. (2014)

^a Studies referencing Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater (Rice et al. 2012) or other national or international standards are assumed to have followed the procedures outlined in these publications, i.e. that they stipulate quality control and handling procedures.

^b The criterion for analysis within 6 hours is more stringent that those specified in most standards, including the Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater (Rice et al. 2012) and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) but is generally recommended for microbial water quality analysis (WHO 2011).

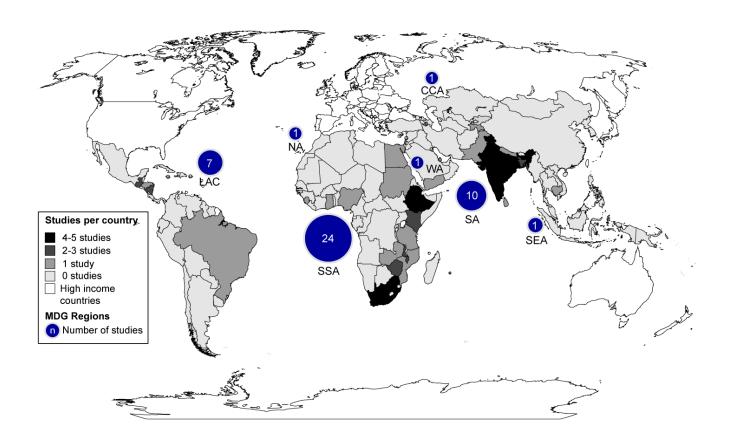


Figure S1. Map of locations of studies.

References

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